

大学英语六级考试

历年全真试卷

1997 年 1 月

考生学校 _____ 考生姓名 _____ 考试时间 _____ 月 _____ 日 _____ 时至 _____ 时

考生须知

- 一、将自己的学校名称、姓名、学校代号及准考证号写在答题卡及作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题卡及作文纸放在桌上待教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答案卡和作文纸均不可带出考场。
- 二、考生要仔细阅读题目的说明与要求,认真答题。
- 三、严格按照规定时间答题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题答案一律写在答题卡上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选则该题无分。选定后用 HB 铅笔在答题纸上相应字母的中部划一条横线,如[A][B][C][D],采用其它符号均被视为无效。划线要有一定的浓度,要盖住字母底色。
- 六、若需对答案进行改动,必须先用橡皮擦净待改答案上的划线,然后重新答题划线。

提 示

- 一、《大学英语六级考试历年全真试卷与详解》由十八套试卷组成,全为近年考过的真题。试题均配有参考答案和详细的解答,并配录音文字材料和两盘录音带,是参加六级考试的考生临考前实战演练的首选题库。
- 二、向同学们通过做历年全真试卷,可以了解历年试卷的演练形式、时间以及要求,从而能更加准确地把握考试动向、命题规律以及试题难易度。
- 三、做题时要科学安排时间,严格按照规定答题。按要求应在 75 分钟内做完客观题部分,即 Part I 至 Part III。75 分钟后再做主观题,即改错题及短文写作题。全部考试时间为 120 分钟,不得拖延时间。
- 四、做完每套试卷后及时核对参考答案,对于似是而非的题目,要究根到底。对于自己的薄弱环节,要有重点,有针对性地复习提高。

	总计	听力 理解	阅读 理解	词汇	简短 回答	完形 填空	改错	短文 写作
时间分配	2 小时	20'	35'	20'	15'			30'
卷面分值	100 分	20%	40%	15%	10%			15%
自测得分								
自测失分								

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)



Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours. B) 3 hours. C) 4 hours. D) 5 hours.

From the conversation, we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

1. A) Their parents cut back the loan.
B) The woman doesn't want Frank to take another English course.
C) They can't pay the rent this month.
D) The woman's boss refused to give her a raise.
2. A) Ask Dr. Smith to alter his decision.
B) Ask Dr. Smith to call the library.
C) Get the book directly from Dr. Smith.
D) Get Dr. Smith's written permission.
3. A) \$ 120. B) \$ 108. C) \$ 90. D) \$ 40.
4. A) He feels unsympathetic.
C) He feels it's unfair.
5. A) Doing business.
C) Buying cameras.
B) Looking for a job.
6. A) Looking for an apartment.
C) Taking a suburban excursion.
D) Asking the man for his opinions.
7. A) Because she'll go to her uncle's.
C) Because she'll attend a meeting.
B) Because she has an appointment with her friend.
8. A) He made a sudden turn.
C) He tried to avoid hitting the truck.
D) Because she'll have a visitor.
9. A) He is curious.
C) He is exhausted.
D) He is satisfied.
10. A) Because she didn't know how to use the new oven.
C) Because there is something wrong with the oven.
B) Because she wanted her refrigerator to be fixed.
D) Because there is something wrong with the food.



Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Because he led his teams to many championships.
B) Because he set as many as 65 different records.
C) Because he still played the game after he retired.

- D) Because he didn't stop playing even when he was seriously injured.
12. A) He lost the final chance to win a championship.
 B) He was knocked out during one contest.
 C) He broke a bone in the wrist during a match.
 D) He was awarded with a \$1.5 million house.
13. A) To break the previous records.
 B) To buy a luxury house.
 C) To win one more championship for his team.
 D) To play against the New York team once again.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) To enjoy a good story. B) To see the actors and actresses.
 C) To experience an exciting life. D) To escape their everyday life.
15. A) They feel that everything on the screen is familiar to them.
 B) They are touched by the life-stories of the actors and actresses.
 C) They try to turn their dreams into reality.
 D) They become so involved that they forget their own problems.
16. A) Because they are well-made and the stories are interesting.
 B) Because the heroes have to cope with many problems and frustrations.
 C) Because the characters in the movies are free to do whatever they like.
 D) Because good guys in the movies always win in the end.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Because the bottle was empty and useless.
 B) Because he wanted to lighten the load of his small plane.
 C) Because the bottle might be useful to the native Africans.
 D) Because he wanted to amuse the local tribe's people.
18. A) A message from the outside world. B) A symbol of misfortune.
 C) A warning from the gods. D) A gift from the gods.
19. A) The local Africans are peace-loving people.
 B) Soda bottles are very precious in some remote areas.
 C) A trivial thing may sometimes bring about undesirable consequences.
 D) Caution must be taken in introducing new technology.
20. A) They thought that the gods were all crazy.
 B) They were isolated from the outside world.
 C) They enjoyed living in the peaceful desert.
 D) They worshipped the gods all the more after the incident.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers. Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

For example, a certain keypunch(键盘打孔) operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being asked to punch were for dishonest transactions. In another case, dissatisfied employees of the thief tipped off (向……透露) the company that was being robbed.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled (耍弄) the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

21. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
B) computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions
C) computer criminals can escape punishment because they can't be detected
D) people commit computer crimes at the request of their company
22. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____.
A) many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered
B) the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
C) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
D) most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck
23. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
A) A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced.
B) Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information.
C) Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation.
D) Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes.
24. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?
A) With bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
B) They will be denied access to confidential records.
C) They may walk away and easily find another job.
D) They must leave the country or go to jail.
25. The passage is mainly about _____.
A) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspection
B) why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers
D) why computer crimes can't be eliminated

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It is often claimed that nuclear energy is something we cannot do without. We live in a consumer society where there is an enormous demand for commercial products of all kinds. Moreover, an increase in industrial production is considered to be one solution to the problem of mass unemployment. Such an increase presumes an abundant and cheap energy supply. Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible and economical source of power and that it is therefore essential for an industrially developing society. There are a number of other advantages in the use of nuclear energy. Firstly, nuclear power, except for accidents, is clean. A further advantage is that a nuclear power station can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff. The nuclear reactor represents an enormous step in our scientific evolution and, whatever the anti-nuclear group says, it is wrong to expect a return to more primitive sources of fuel. However, opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power stations bring a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties. Furthermore, it is questionable whether ultimately nuclear power is a cheap source of energy. There have, for example, been very costly accidents in America, in Britain and, of course, in Russia. The possibility of increases in the cost of uranium (铀) in addition to the cost of greater safety provisions could price nuclear power out of the market. In the long run, environmentalists argue, nuclear energy wastes valuable resources and disturbs the ecology to an extent which could bring about the destruction of the human race. Thus if we wish to survive, we cannot afford nuclear energy. In spite of the case against nuclear energy outlined above, nuclear energy programmes are expanding. Such an expansion assumes a continual growth in industrial production and consumer demands. However, it is doubtful whether this growth will or can continue. Having weighed up the arguments on both sides, it seems there are good economic and ecological reasons for sources of energy other than nuclear power.

26. The writer's attitude toward nuclear energy is _____.
A) indifferent B) tolerant C) favorable D) negative
27. According to the opponents of nuclear energy, which of the following is TRUE of nuclear energy?
A) Primitive. B) Cheap. C) Exhaustible. D) Unsafe.
28. Some people claim that nuclear energy is essential because _____.
A) it provides a perfect solution to mass unemployment

- B) it represents an enormous step forward in our scientific evolution
 - C) it can meet the growing demand of an industrially developing society
 - D) nuclear power stations can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff
29. Which of the following statements does the writer support?
- A) The demand for commercial products will not necessarily keep increasing.
 - B) Nuclear energy is something we cannot do without.
 - C) Uranium is a good source of energy for economic and ecological reasons.
 - D) Greater safety provisions can bring about the expansion of nuclear energy programmes.
30. The function of the last sentence is to _____.
 A) advance the final argument
 B) reflect the writer's attitude
 C) reverse previously expressed thoughts
 D) show the disadvantages of nuclear power

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Clothes play a critical part in the conclusions we reach by providing clues to who people are, who they are not, and who they would like to be. They tell us a good deal about the wearer's background, personality, status, mood, and social outlook.

Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle-class man or woman may be alienated(疏远……) by a young adult who is dressed in an unconventional manner, regardless of the person's education, background, or interests.

People tend to agree on what certain types of clothes mean. Adolescent girls can easily agree on the lifestyles of girls who wear certain outfits(套装), including the number of boyfriends they likely have had and whether they smoke or drink. Newscasters, or the announcers who read the news on TV, are considered to be more convincing, honest, and competent when they are dressed conservatively. And college students who view themselves as taking an active role in their interpersonal relationships say they are concerned about the costumes they must wear to play these roles successfully. Moreover, many of us can relate instances in which the clothing we wore changed the way we felt about ourselves and how we acted. Perhaps you have used clothing to gain confidence when you anticipated a stressful situation, such as a job interview, or a court appearance.

In the workplace, men have long had well-defined precedents and role models for achieving success. It has been otherwise for women. A good many women in the business world are uncertain about the appropriate mixture of "masculine" and "feminine" attributes they should convey by their professional clothing. The variety of clothing alternatives to women has also been greater than that available for men. Male administrators tend to judge women more favorably for managerial positions when the women display less "feminine" grooming(打扮) - shorter hair, moderate use of make-up, and plain tailored clothing. As one male administrator confessed, "an attractive woman is definitely going to ~~get~~ a longer interview, but she won't get a job."

31. According to the passage, the way we dress _____.
 A) provides clues for people who are critical of us
 B) indicates our likes and dislikes in choosing a career
 C) has a direct influence on the way people regard us
 D) is of particular importance when we get on in age
32. From the third paragraph of the passage, we can conclude that young adults tend to believe that certain types of clothing can _____.
 A) change people's conservative attitudes towards their lifestyles
 B) help young people to make friends with the opposite sex
 C) make them competitive in the job market
 D) help them achieve success in their interpersonal relationships
33. The word "precedents" (Line 1, Para. 4) probably refers to _____.
 A) early acts for men to follow as examples
 B) particular places for men to occupy especially because of their importance
 C) things that men should agree upon
 D) men's beliefs that everything in the world has already been decided
34. According to the passage, many career women find themselves in difficult situations because _____.
 A) the variety of the professional clothing is too wide for them to choose
 B) women are generally thought to be only good at being fashion models
 C) men are more favorably judged for managerial positions
 D) they are not sure to what extent they should display their feminine qualities through clothing
35. What is the passage mainly about?
 A) Dressing for effect.
 B) How to dress appropriately.

C) Managerial positions and clothing.

D) Dressing for the occasion.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The more women and minorities make their way into the ranks of management, the more they seem to want to talk about things formerly judged to be best left unsaid. The newcomers also tend to see office matters with a fresh eye, in the process sometimes coming up with critical analysis of the forces that shape everyone's experience in the organization.

Consider the novel views of Harvey Coleman of Atlanta on the subject of getting ahead. Coleman is black. He spent 11 years with IBM, half of them working in management development, and now serves as a consultant to the likes of AT&T, Coca-Cola, Prudential, and Merch. Coleman says that based on what he's seen at big companies, he weighs the different elements that make for long-term career success as follows: performance counts a mere 10%; image, 30%; and exposure, a full 60%. Coleman concludes that excellent job performance is so common these days that while doing your work well may win you pay increases, it won't secure you the big promotion. He finds that advancement more often depends on how many people know you and your work, and how high up they are.

Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people, especially many women and members of minority races who, like Coleman, feel that the scales (障碍物) have dropped from their eyes. "Women and blacks in organizations work under false beliefs," says Kaleel Jamison, a New York-based management consultant who helps corporations deal with these issues. "They think that if you work hard, you'll get ahead - that someone in authority will reach down and give you a promotion." She adds, "Most women and blacks are so frightened that people will think they've gotten ahead because of their sex or color that they play down (使……不突出) their visibility." Her advice to those folks: learn the ways that white males have traditionally used to find their way into the spotlight.

36. According to the passage, "things formerly judged to be best left unsaid" (Line 2, Para. 1) probably refers to _____.

- A) criticisms that shape everyone's experience
- B) the opinions which contradict the established beliefs
- C) the tendencies that help the newcomers to see office matters with a fresh eye
- D) the ideas which usually come up with new ways of management in the organization

37. To achieve success in your career, the most important factor, according to the passage, is to _____.

- A) let your superiors know how good you are
- B) project a favorable image to the people around you
- C) work as a consultant to your superiors
- D) perform well your tasks given by your superiors

38. The reason why women and blacks play down their visibility is that they _____.

- A) know that someone in authority will reach down and give them a promotion
- B) want to give people the impression that they work under false beliefs
- C) don't want people to think that their promotions were due to sex or color
- D) believe they can get promoted by reason of their sex or color

39. The author is of the opinion that Coleman's beliefs are _____.

- A) biased
- B) popular
- C) insightful
- D) superficial

40. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A) Role of Women and Minorities in Management
- B) The Importance of Being Visible
- C) Job Performance and Advancement
- D) Sex and Career Success

Part III

Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

- 41. As a _____ actor, he can perform, sing, dance and play several kinds of musical instruments.
 - A) flexible
 - B) versatile
 - C) sophisticated
 - D) productive
- 42. There are not many teachers who are strong _____ of traditional methods in English teaching.
 - A) sponsors
 - B) contributors
 - C) advocates
 - D) performers
- 43. We managed to reach the top of the mountain, and half an hour later we began to _____.
 - A) ascend
 - B) descend
 - C) decline
 - D) plunge
- 44. Competition, they believe, _____ the national character rather than corrupt it.
 - A) enforces
 - B) confirms
 - C) intensifies
 - D) strengthens
- 45. The accident _____ him of his sight and the use of his legs.
 - A) excluded
 - B) disabled
 - C) deprived
 - D) gripped

46. On weekends my grandma usually _____ a glass of wine.
 A) subscribes to B) engages in C) hangs on D) indulges in
47. The people living in these apartments have free _____ to that swimming pool.
 A) access B) excess C) excursion D) recreation
48. At the party we found that shy girl _____ her mother all the time.
 A) depending on B) coinciding with C) adhering to D) clinging to
49. When a psychologist does a general experiment about human mind, he selects people _____ and asks them questions.
 A) at length B) at random C) in essence D) in bulk
50. I think she hurt my feelings _____ rather than by accident as she claimed.
 A) virtually B) deliberately C) literally D) appropriately
51. Even though he was guilty, the _____ judge did not send him to prison.
 A) merciful B) impartial C) conscientious D) conspicuous
52. The education _____ for the coming year is about \$4 billion, which is much more than what people expected.
 A) allowance B) reservation C) budget D) finance
53. They had a fierce _____ as to whether their company should restore the trade relationship which was broken years ago.
 A) debate B) clash C) disagreement D) contest
54. They tossed your thoughts back and forth for over an hour, but still not make _____ of them.
 A) impression B) comprehension C) meaning D) sense
55. The politician says he will _____ the welfare of the people.
 A) prey on B) take on C) get at D) see to
56. If you _____ the bottle and cigarettes, you'll be much healthier.
 A) take off B) keep off C) get off D) set off
57. He was _____ to steal the money when he saw it lying on the table.
 A) dragged B) tempted C) elicited D) attracted
58. Being somewhat short-sighted, she had the habit of _____ at people.
 A) glancing B) peering C) gazing D) scanning
59. Of the thousands of known volcanoes in the world, the _____ majority are inactive.
 A) tremendous B) demanding C) intensive D) overwhelming
60. In general, matters which lie entirely within state borders are the _____ concern of state governments.
 A) extinct B) excluding C) excessive D) exclusive
61. The poetry of Ezra Pound is sometimes difficult to understand because it contains so many _____ references.
 A) obscure B) acute C) notable D) objective
62. The mayor was asked to _____ his speech in order to allow his audience to raise questions.
 A) constrain B) conduct C) condense D) converge
63. The morning news says a school bus _____ with a train at the junction and a group of policemen were sent there immediately.
 A) bumped B) collided C) crashed D) struck
64. Sometimes patients suffering from severe pain can be helped by "drugs" that aren't really drugs at all _____ sugar pills that contain no active chemical elements.
 A) or rather B) rather than C) but rather D) other than
65. We are writing to the manager _____ the repairs recently carried out at the above address.
 A) with the exception of B) with the purpose of
 C) with reference to D) with a view to
66. When I said goodbye to her, she _____ the door.
 A) saw me at B) set me off C) sent me to D) showed me to
67. In the meantime, the question facing business is whether such research is _____ the costs.
 A) worth B) worth of C) worthy D) worthwhile
68. During the nineteen years of his career, France Battiato has won the _____ of a wide audience outside Italy.
 A) enjoyment B) appreciation C) evaluation D) reputation
69. Although most dreams apparently happen _____, dream activity may be provoked by external influences.
 A) spontaneously B) simultaneously C) homogeneously D) instantaneously
70. He is holding a _____ position in the company and expects to be promoted soon.
 A) subordinate B) succeeding C) successive D) subsequent

试 卷 二

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

Joe Templer should have known better; after all, he works for a large auto-insurance company. It won't hurt to leave the key in the truck this once, he thought, as he filled his gas tank at a self-service gas station. But moments later, as he was paying the money, he saw the truck being driven away.

In 1987, 1.6 million motor vehicles were stolen in the United States - one every 20 seconds. If current trends continue, experts predict annual vehicle thefts could exceed two million by the end of the decade.

Vehicle theft is a common phenomenon, which has a direct impact on over four million victims a year. The cost is astonishing.

Many police officials blame professional thieves for the high volume of thefts. It is a major money-maker for organized crime. Typically, stolen cars are taken to pieces and the parts sold to individuals. But as many as 200,000 cars are smuggled out of the country every year. Most go to Latin America, the Middle East and Europe.

Only about 15 percent car thefts result in an arrest, because few police departments routinely conduct in-depth auto-investigations. When thieves are arrested, judges will often sentence them to probation (缓刑), not immediately put them in prison because the prisons are overcrowded with violent criminals.

One exception is a Michigan program that assigns 92 police officers to work full-time on the state's 65,000 car theft cases a year. Since 1986, when the effort began, the state's auto-theft rate has fallen from second in the nation to ninth.

How can you protect your car? If you live in a high-theft area or drive an expensive model, consider a security system. It may cost anywhere from \$25 to \$1,000. Some systems engage automatically - simply removing the key disables the fuel pump and the starter. When cars are equipped with such systems, thefts may drop by one-third. In some states, you may be able to use a device that transmits radio signals, allowing stolen cars to be tracked by police.

Questions: (注意: 答题尽量简短, 超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

71. What is the passage mainly about?

72. What does the author think Joe Templer should be blamed for?

73. How serious did the author predict the annual vehicle theft could be in the United States in 1989?

74. What are the two ways thieves sell the stolen cars?

75. What type of security system can help the police track down a stolen car?

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Haste Makes Waste**. You should write at least 150 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 为什么说“欲速则不达”
2. 试举例说明

Haste Makes Waste


大学英语六级考试

历年全真试卷

1997 年 6 月

考生学校_____ 考生姓名_____ 考试时间_____月_____日_____时至_____时

考生须知

- 一、将自己的学校名称、姓名、学校代号及准考证号写在答题卡及作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题卡及作文纸放在桌上待教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题卡和作文纸均不可带出考场。
- 二、考生要仔细阅读题目的说明与要求,认真答题。
- 三、严格按照规定时间答题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题答案一律写在答题卡上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选则该题无分。选定后用 HB 铅笔在答题纸上相应字母的中部划一条横线,如[A][B][C][],采用其它符号均被视为无效。划线要有一定的浓度,要盖住字母底色。
- 六、若需对答案进行改动,必须先用橡皮擦净待改答案上的划线,然后重新答题划线。

提 示

- 一、《大学英语六级考试历年全真试卷与详解》由十八套试卷组成,全为近年考过的真题。试题均配有参考答案和详细的解答,并配录音文字材料和两盘录音带,是参加六级考试的考生临考前实战演练的首选题库。
- 二、同学们通过做历年全真试卷,可以了解历年试卷的演练形式、时间以及要求,从而能更加准确地把握考试动向、命题规律以及试题难易度。
- 三、做题时要科学安排时间,严格按照规定答题。按要求应在 75 分钟内做完客观题部分,即 Part I 至 Part III。75 分钟后再做主观题,即改错题及短文写作题。全部考试时间为 120 分钟,不得拖延时间。
- 四、做完每套试卷后及时核对参考答案,对于似是而非的题目,要究根到底。对于自己的薄弱环节,要有重点,有针对性地复习提高。

	总计	听力 理解	阅读 理解	词汇	简短 回答	完形 填空	改错	短文 写作
时间分配	2 小时	20'	35'	20'	15'			30'
卷面分值	100 分	20%	40%	15%	10%			15%
自测得分								
自测失分								

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)



Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation, we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

1. A) On Thursday night. B) On Monday night. C) On Friday morning. D) On Thursday morning.
2. A) Try to help him find rooms in another hotel.
B) Check to see if there are any vacancies in her hotel.
C) Let him move to a room with two single beds.
D) Show him the way to Imperial Hotel.
3. A) Robust. B) Brave. C) Generous. D) Dangerous.
4. A) He loves his present job. B) He is going to open a store.
C) He is about to retire. D) He works in a repair shop.
5. A) She has confidence in him. B) She has also won a scholarship.
C) She is surprised at the news. D) She is not interested in the news.
6. A) Because his only son is dying. B) Because his mother died some time ago.
C) Because he didn't look after his sick wife. D) Because he hasn't taken good care of his son.
7. A) At the airport. B) In a travel agency.
C) In a hotel. D) At the reception desk.
8. A) Because he is not equal to the job. B) Because he is not well paid for his work.
C) Because he doesn't think the job is challenging enough. D) Because he cannot keep his mind on his work.
9. A) The talks haven't started yet. B) The talks haven't achieved much.
C) The talks have produced a general agreement. D) The talks broke down and could go no further.
10. A) Help him to carry some luggage. B) Get some travel information.
C) Tell him the way to the left-luggage office. D) Look after something for him.



Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Crowded air traffic. B) The large size of airplanes.
C) Mistakes by traffic controllers. D) Bad weather.
12. A) They bumped into each other over a swimming pool.
B) They avoided each other by turning in different directions.

- C) They narrowly escaped crashing into each other.
- D) One plane climbed above the other at the critical moment.
- 13. A) Because to show the key role played by air traffic controllers.
- B) Because to show the great responsibility shouldered by the pilots.
- C) Because to give an example of air disasters.
- D) Because to show that air travel is far safer than driving a car.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A) Her unique experience.
- B) Her future prospects.
- C) Her favourite job.
- D) Her lonely life.
- 15. A) Authority.
- B) A good relationship.
- C) Good luck.
- D) Independence.
- 16. A) She will live an empty life.
- B) She will work in a bookstore.
- C) She will remain single.
- D) She will earn a lot of money.
- 17. A) She should find a good job.
- B) She should open a small restaurant.
- C) She should have more control over her life.
- D) She should get married.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 18. A) In day-care centres where little children were taken care of.
- B) In areas in Chicago where poor people lived.
- C) In places where hot lunch was provided for factory workers.
- D) In schools where free classes were organized for young people.
- 19. A) For young people and adults.
- B) For immigrants.
- C) For factory workers.
- D) For poor city children.
- 20. A) Jane Addams' contributions to society.
- B) Jane Addams' struggle for women's liberation.
- C) Jane Addams' life story.
- D) Jane Addams' responsibility for the poor.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

It is said that the public and Congressional concern about deceptive(欺骗性的) packaging rumpus(喧嚣) started because Senator Hart discovered that the boxes of cereals consumed by him, Mrs. Hart, and their children were becoming higher and narrower, with a decline of net weight from 12 to 10 1/2 ounces, without any reduction in price. There were still twelve biscuits, but they had been reduced in size. Later, the Senator rightly complained of a store-bought pie in a handsomely illustrated box that pictured, in a single slice, almost as many cherries as there were in the whole pie.

The manufacturer who increases the unit price of his product by changing his package size to lower the quantity delivered can, without undue hardship, put his product into boxes, bags, and tins that will contain even 4-ounce, 8-ounce, one-pound, two-pound quantities of breakfast foods, cake mixes, etc. A study of drugstore(杂货店) and supermarket shelves will convince any observer that all possible sizes and shapes of boxes, jars, bottles, and tins are in use at the same time, and, as the package journals show, week by week, there is never any hesitation in introducing a new size and shape of box or bottle when it aids in product differentiation. The producers of packaged products argue strongly against changing sizes of packages to contain even weights and volumes, but no one in the trade comments unfavorably on the huge costs incurred by endless changes of package sizes, materials, shape, art work, and net weights that are used for improving a product's market position.

When a packaging expert explained that he was able to multiply the price of hard sweets by 2.5, from \$1 to \$2.50 by changing to a fancy jar, or that he had made a 5-ounce bottle look as though it held 8 ounces, he was in effect telling the public that packaging can be a very expensive luxury. It evidently does come high, when an average family pays about \$200 a year for bottles, cans, boxes, jars and other containers, most of which can't be used for anything but stuffing the garbage can.

21. What started the public and Congressional concern about deceptive packaging rumpus?
 - A) Consumers' complaint about the changes in package size.
 - B) Expensive packaging for poor quality products.
 - C) A senator's discovery of the tricks in packaging.
 - D) The rise in the unit price for many products.
22. The word "undue" (Line 2, Para. 2) means _____.
 - A) improper
 - B) adequate
 - C) unexpected
 - D) excessive
23. Consumers are concerned about the changes in package size, mainly because _____.
 - A) they hate to see any changes in things they are familiar with
 - B) the unit price for a product often rises as a result
 - C) they have to pay for the cost of changing package sizes
 - D) this entails an increase in the cost packaging
24. According to this passage, various types of packaging come into existence to _____.
 - A) meet the needs of consumers
 - B) suit all kinds of products
 - C) enhance the market position of products
 - D) introduce new products
25. The author is critical mainly of _____.
 - A) dishonest packaging
 - B) inferior packaging
 - C) the changes in package size
 - D) exaggerated illustrations on packages

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labour is simply another factor of production to be hired - rented at the lowest possible cost - much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the corporation hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief Executive Officer (CEO). By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human-resource management is central - usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their work forces, in fact they invest less in the skills of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that make it possible to absorb new technologies.

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers in Germany (as they do), the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed with which new equipment can be employed. The result is a slower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the bottom half of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

26. Which of the following applies to the management of human resources in American companies?
 - A) They hire people at the lowest cost regardless of their skills.
 - B) They see the gaining of skills as their employees' own business.
 - C) They attach more importance to workers than to equipment.
 - D) They only hire skilled workers because of keen competition.
27. What is the position of the head of human-resource management in an American firm?
 - A) He is one of the most important executives in the firm.
 - B) His post is likely to disappear when new technologies are introduced.
 - C) He is directly under the chief financial executive.
 - D) He has no say in making important decisions in the firm.
28. The money most American firms put in training mainly goes to _____.
 - A) workers who can operate new equipment
 - B) technological and managerial staff
 - C) workers who lack basic background skills
 - D) top executives

29. According to the passage, the decisive factor in maintaining a firm's competitive advantage is _____.
 A) the introduction of new technologies
 B) the improvement of workers' basic skills
 C) the rational composition of professional and managerial employees
 D) the attachment of importance to the bottom half of the employees
30. What is the main idea of the passage?
 A) American firms are different from Japanese and German firms in human-resource management.
 B) Extensive retraining is indispensable to effective human-resource management.
 C) The head of human-resource management must be in the central position in a firm's hierarchy.
 D) The human-resource management strategies of American firms affect their competitive capacity.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The biographer has to dance between two shaky positions with respect to the subject (研究对象). Too close a relation, and the writer may lose objectivity. Not close enough, and the writer may lack the sympathy necessary to any effort to portray a mind, a soul – the quality of life. Who should write the biography of a family, for example? Because of their closeness to the subject, family members may have special information, but by the same token, they may not have the distance that would allow them to be fair. Similarly, a king's servant might not be the best one to write a biography of that king. But a foreigner might not have the knowledge and sympathy necessary to write the king's biography – not for a readership from within the kingdom, at any rate.

There is no ideal position for such a task. The biographer has to work with the position he or she has in the world, adjusting that position as necessary to deal with the subject. Every position has strengths and weaknesses; to thrive, a writer must try to become aware of these, evaluate them in terms of the subject, and select a position accordingly.

When their subjects are heroes or famous figures, biographies often reveal a democratic motive; they attempt to show that their subjects are only human, no better than anyone else. Other biographies are meant to change us, to invite us to become better than we are. The biographies of Jesus (耶稣) found in the Bible are in this class.

Biographers may claim that their account is the "authentic" one. In advancing this claim, they are helped if the biography is "authorized" by the subject; this presumably allows the biographer special access to private information. "Unauthorized" biographies also have their appeal, however, since they can suggest an independence of mind in the biographer. In book promotions, the "unauthorized" characterisation usually suggests the prospect of juicy gossip that the subject had hoped to suppress. A subject might have several biographies, even several "authentic" ones. We sense intuitively that no one is in a position to tell "the" story of a life, perhaps not even the subject, and this has been proved by the history of biography.

31. According to the author, an ideal biographer would be one who _____.
 A) knows the subject very well and yet maintains a proper distance from him
 B) is close to the subject and knows the techniques of biography writing
 C) is independent and treats the subject with fairness and objectivity
 D) possesses special private information and is sympathetic toward the subject
32. The author cites the biographies of Jesus in the Bible in order to show that _____.
 A) the best biographies are meant to transform their readers
 B) biographies are authentic accounts of their subjects' lives
 C) the best biographies are those of heroes and famous figures
 D) biographies can serve different purposes
33. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 A) An authentic biography seldom appeals to its readers.
 B) An authentic biography is one authorized by the subject.
 C) No one can write a perfect biography.
 D) Authorized biographies have a wider readership.
34. An unauthorized biography is likely to attract more readers because _____.
 A) it portrays the subject both faithfully and vividly
 B) it contains interesting information about the subject's private life
 C) it reveals a lot of accurate details unknown to outsiders
 D) it usually gives a sympathetic description of the subject's character
35. In this passage, the author focuses on _____.
 A) the difficulty of a biographer in finding the proper perspective to do his job
 B) the secret of a biographer to win more readers
 C) the techniques required of a biographer to write a good biography
 D) the characteristics of different kinds of biographies

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Whether the eyes are "the windows of the soul" is debatable; that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby's life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real; a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 per cent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 per cent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother's back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to encode(把...编码) or decode(理解) meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the "proper place to focus one's gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one's conversation partner."

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined; speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they reestablish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they be looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker reestablishes eye contact; if they are not looking, the speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is resumed or will terminate the conversation. Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses; there may be a sort of traffic jam of words caused by interruption, false starts, and unpredictable pauses.

36. The author is convinced that the eyes are _____.
A) of extreme importance in expressing feelings and exchanging ideas
B) something through which one can see a person's inner world
C) of considerable significance in making conversations interesting
D) something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate
37. Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person _____.
A) whose front view is fully perceived
B) whose face is covered with a mask
C) whose face is seen from the side
D) whose face is free of any covering
38. According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner's neck because _____.
A) they don't like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker
B) they need not communicate through eye contact
C) they don't think it polite to have eye contact
D) they didn't have much opportunity to communicate through eye contact in babyhood
39. According to the passage, a conversation between two Americans may break down due to _____.
A) temporary glancing away from the listener
B) eye contacts of more than one second
C) improperly-timed ceasing of eye contact
D) constant adjustment of eye contacts
40. To keep a conversation flowing smoothly, it is better for the participants _____.
A) not to wear dark spectacles
B) not to make any interruptions
C) not to glance away from each other
D) not to make unpredictable pauses

Part III

Vocabulary (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. By _____ computation, he estimated that the repairs on the house would cost him a thousand dollars.
A) coarse B) rude C) crude D) rough
42. Your story about the frog turning into a prince is _____ nonsense.
A) sheer B) shear C) shield D) sheet
43. I could see that my wife was _____ having that fur coat, whether I approved of it or not.
A) adequate for B) intent on C) short of D) deficient in
44. The _____ runner can run 2 miles in fifteen minutes.
A) common B) usual C) average D) general
45. One of his eyes was injured in an accident, but after a _____ operation, he quickly recovered his sight.
A) delicate B) considerate C) precise D) sensitive

46. As an excellent shooter, Peter practised aiming at both _____ targets and moving targets.
A) standing B) stationary C) still D) stable
47. In American universities, classes are often arranged in more flexible _____ and many jobs on campus are reserved for students.
A) scales B) patterns C) grades D) ranks
48. The insurance company paid him \$ 10,000 in _____ after his accident.
A) compensation B) installment C) substitution D) commission
49. The political future of the president is now hanging by a _____.
A) thread B) cord C) string D) rope
50. The statue would be perfect but for a few small _____ in its base.
A) mistakes B) weaknesses C) flaws D) errors
51. Why should anyone want to read _____ of books by great authors when the real pleasure comes from reading the originals?
A) themes B) insights C) digests D) leaflets
52. Parents have a legal _____ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their age.
A) impulse B) influence C) obligation D) sympathy
53. Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____.
A) scarcity B) minority C) minimum D) shortage
54. David likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
A) go in for B) go back on C) go through with D) go along with
55. Jack was about to announce our plan but I _____.
A) put him through B) turned him out C) gave him up D) cut him short
56. I am sure I can _____ him into letting us stay in the hotel for the night.
A) speak B) say C) talk D) tell
57. Last year, the crime rate in Chicago has sharply _____.
A) declined B) lessened C) descended D) slipped
58. The republication of the poet's most recent works will certainly _____ his national reputation.
A) magnify B) strengthen C) enlarge D) enhance
59. Recently a number of cases have been reported of young children _____ a violent act previously seen on television.
A) modifying B) duplicating C) accelerating D) stimulating
60. This kind of material can _____ heat and moisture.
A) delete B) compel C) constrain D) repel
61. Reading _____ the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours.
A) rectifies B) prolongs C) minimizes D) furnishes
62. If the fire alarm is sounded, all residents are requested to _____ in the courtyard.
A) assemble B) converge C) crowd D) accumulate
63. The work in the office was _____ by a constant stream of visitors.
A) confused B) hampered C) reversed D) perplexed
64. The joys of travel, having long _____ the disabled, are opening up to virtually anyone who has the means.
A) omitted B) missed C) neglected D) discarded
65. Fewer and fewer of today's workers expect to spend their working lives in the same field, _____ the same company.
A) all else B) much worse C) less likely D) let alone
66. When he finally emerged from the cave after thirty days, John was _____ pale.
A) enormously B) startlingly C) uniquely D) dramatically
67. Thank you for applying for a position with our firm. We do not have any openings at this time, but we shall keep your application on _____ for two months.
A) pile B) segment C) sequence D) file
68. It will be safer to walk the streets because people will not need to carry large amounts of cash; virtually all financial _____ will be conducted by computer.
A) transactions B) transmissions C) transitions D) transformations
69. The _____ of a cultural phenomenon is usually a logical consequence of some physical aspect in the life style of the people.
A) implementation B) manifestation C) demonstration D) expedition
70. The new technological revolution in American newspapers has brought increased _____, a wider range of publications and an expansion of newspaper jobs.
A) manipulation B) reproduction C) circulation D) penetration

试 卷 二

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

I once knew a dog named Newton who had a unique sense of humour. Whenever I tossed out a Frisbee (飞碟) for him to chase, he'd take off in hot pursuit but then seem to lose track of it. Moving back and forth only a yard or two from the toy, Newton would look all around, even up into the trees. He seemed genuinely puzzled. Finally, I'd give up and head into the field to help him out. But no sooner would I get within 10 ft. of him than he would run invariably straight over to the Frisbee, grab it and start running like mad, looking over his shoulder with what looked suspiciously like a grin.

Just about every pet owner has a story like this and is eager to share it with anyone who will listen. On very short notice, TIME reporters came up with 25 stories about what each is convinced is the smartest pet in the world. Among them: the cat who closes the door behind him when he goes into the bathroom; the cat who uses a toilet instead of a little box... and flushes it afterward; the dog who goes wild when he sees his owner putting on blue jeans instead of a dress because jeans mean it is time to play; and the cat who used to wait patiently at the bus stop every day for a little girl, then walk her the six blocks home. And so on.

These behaviours are certainly clever, but what do they mean? Was Newton really deceiving? Can a cat really desire privacy in the toilet? In short, do household pets really have a mental and emotional life? Their owners think so, but until recently, animal-behaviour experts would have gone mad on hearing such a question. The worst sin in their moral vocabulary was anthropomorphism (拟人化), projecting human traits onto animals. A dog or a cat might behave as if it were angry, lonely, sad, happy or confused, but that was only in the eye of the viewer. What was going on, they insisted, was that the dog or cat had been conditioned, through a perhaps unintentional series of punishments and rewards, to behave a certain way. The behaviour was a mechanical result of the training.

Questions: (注意: 答题尽量简短, 超过 10 个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

71. What did Newton seem puzzled about?

72. Why does the author say Newton had a unique sense of humour?

73. What made it possible for the TIME reporters to come up with so many interesting stories about pets?

74. What belief about pet behaviour was unacceptable to experts of animal behaviour?

75. What was the explanation of animal-behaviour experts for the "clever" behaviour of pets?

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **My View on Job-Hopping**. You should write at least 150 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有些人喜欢始终从事一种工作, 因为……
2. 有些人喜欢经常更换工作, 因为……
3. 我的看法

My View on Job-Hopping


大学英语六级考试

历年全真试卷

1998 年 1 月

考生学校_____ 考生姓名_____ 考试时间_____月_____日_____时_____分

考生须知

- 一、将自己的学校名称、姓名、学校代号及准考证号写在答题卡及作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题卡及作文纸放在桌上待教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题卡和作文纸均不可带出考场。
- 二、考生要仔细阅读题目的说明与要求,认真答题。
- 三、严格按照规定时间答题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题答案一律写在答题卡上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选则该题无分。选定后用 HB 铅笔在答题纸上相应字母的中部划一条横线,如[A][B][C][],采用其它符号均被视为无效。划线要有一定的浓度,要盖住字母底色。
- 六、若需对答案进行改动,必须先用橡皮擦净待改答案上的划线,然后重新答题划线。

提 示

- 一、《大学英语六级考试历年全真试卷与详解》由十八套试卷组成,全为近年考过的真题。试题均配有参考答案和详细的解答,并配录音文字材料和两盘录音带,是参加六级考试的考生临考前实战演练的首选题库。
- 二、同学们通过做历年全真试卷,可以了解历年试卷的演练形式、时间以及要求,从而能更加准确地把握考试动向、命题规律以及试题难易度。
- 三、做题时要科学安排时间,严格按照规定答题。按要求应在 75 分钟内做完客观题部分,即 Part I 至 Part III。75 分钟后再做主观题,即改错题及短文写作题。全部考试时间为 120 分钟,不得拖延时间。
- 四、做完每套试卷后及时核对参考答案,对于似是而非的题目,要究根到底。对于自己的薄弱环节,要有重点,有针对性地复习提高。

	总计	听力 理解	阅读 理解	词汇	简短 回答	完形 填空	改错	短文 写作
时间分配	2 小时	20'	35'	20'	15'			30'
卷面分值	100 分	20%	40%	15%	10%			15%
自测得分								
自测失分								